

OUR FRIEND THE DOG SERIES

Edited by ROWLAND JOHNS

OUR FRIEND THE
BULL-TERRIER

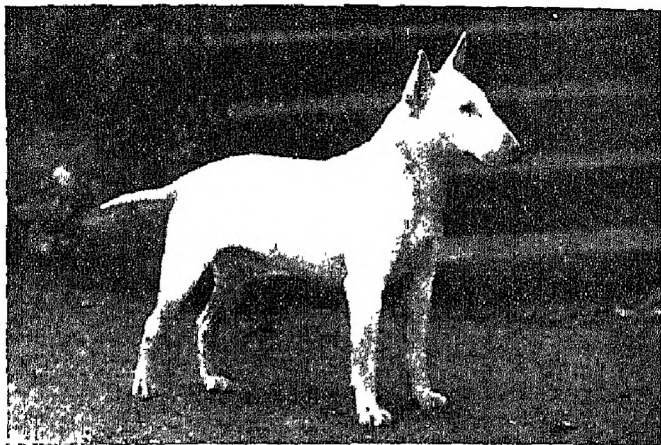
OUR FRIEND THE DOG SERIES

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Edited by
ROWLAND JOHNS

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The photographs on the frontispiece are of Ch. Gardenia (Owner, Mrs. D. W. Mitchell) and Nelstan Cotton (Owner, Mr. J. S. Symes. Photo: Hedges, Lytham).

OUR FRIEND THE BULL-TERRIER

CHAPTER I

THE BULL-TERRIER'S EVOLUTION

‘THE Bull-Terrier’, says the standard description of the breed, ‘is the gladiator of the canine race.’ That may hardly be accurate to-day in polite and humane circles, although prearranged dog-fights, it is said, still take place surreptitiously in some parts of the Midlands. The Bull-Terrier’s past prowess as a ‘gladiator’, however, none will deny, and his early history is bound up with his exploits in the dog pit. He was, in fact, originally evolved for the primary purpose of engaging in combat with other dogs, and when not engaged in the gladiatorial arena he was occupied either in ratting or rabbiting, or else acting as companion to men of rank and fashion. ‘Such is the fancy for this dog at present’, said Captain Thomas Brown, writ-

ing of the Bull-Terrier of the 1830's, 'that no man of the town can be seen in a morning walk or ride without one of them either at his own heels or those of his horse.' Egan, one of his contemporaries, wrote of the breed in a strain suggestive of the Artful Dodger.

'The new breed [he says] which has become so truly the go that no rum or queer *kiddy*, or man of cash, from Tothil Street in the west, to north-eastern Holloway, far less any swell *rising* sixteen, with a black, purple, or green India-man round his squeeze, the corner of his variegated *dab* hanging from his pocket, his pantaloons well *creased* and *puckered*, but must have a tike of the new cut either at the heels of himself or his prad. The swells of Brunswick and the adjoining squares have dropped even the Newfoundland and the Poodle, to be followed by one of our new edition of the dog.'

The original Bull-Terrier was produced by crossing Bulldogs and Terriers (chiefly Black-and-Tan Terriers), and nearly a hundred years ago had, according to Thomas Brown, assumed a fixed character. It was considered to be a handsomer dog than either of its progenitors, besides being sprightly and showy and, as Brown put it, 'even better adapted for mischievous sport than either'. The same acute observer was inclined to think that the Bull-Terrier had in him a dash of Mastiff blood, while there is good ground for believing that, in the 'fifties and 'sixties of last century,

when great changes took place in the breed, Dalmatians and White English Terriers were used to found the all-white strains which then made their appearance. The original Bull-Terrier's head was different from the latter-day Bull-Terrier's, being large and square in shape, and his coat could be of any colour under the sun. Brown says that he was 'often white, with large black or brown patches on different parts of his body'.

The change-over from the old-fashioned Bull-Terrier to one approximating to the present-day type was rather an abrupt one, and it would be hard to find a parallel in the history of any other breed. Yet it was a happening in the natural order of things. For a dog bred for many generations as a gladiator it was understandable that rival schools of thought, whose ideas as to the make-up of the ideal Bull-Terrier were greatly at variance, should seek to put their theories to the test by pitting a typical representative of the old-type Bull-Terrier against the best of the new 'creations'. And so we owe our modern Bull-Terrier to the successful emergence of his ancestor of the 'sixties from an 'ordeal by battle'. How this epoch-making conflict came about is an interesting story. James Hinks, the elder, a well-known Birmingham fancier, was the man chiefly responsible.

He had been quietly engaged for some years in evolving a new, more refined and less bull-like Bull-Terrier, by using White English Terrier and Dalmatian crosses already mentioned. Although this novel product was a clean-limbed, handsome animal, he was lighter in build than the old type, whose supporters expressed the opinion that, however handsome-looking the new dog might be, he would stand no earthly chance with one of the 'boys of the old brigade' in single combat—and what was the use of a Bull-Terrier who could not give a good account of himself in the pit? Mr. Hinks, however, had every confidence in his dog, and when one of the more conservative fanciers threw out a challenge on behalf of his dog Mr. Hinks accepted with alacrity. His chosen representative was a bitch named Puss, but the name of the other does not appear to have survived. The dogs met in a certain well-known rendezvous of the sporting fraternity in London, and after a battle which lasted half an hour the challenger was killed. The Hinks dynasty of new-style Bull-Terriers came into its own immediately, for the victory of the individual was accepted by most breeders of the day as a verdict, the finality of which could not be questioned. It is safe to say that never before or since has a dog fight had such far-reaching

effects as to put many hundreds of the loser's fellows out of favour for good. What probably weighed more with fanciers in their decision to dethrone the old-style dog was not so much his defeat as the fact that Old Puss, the victor, was so little marked or upset by the conflict that, as contemporary records show, she emerged as fresh as paint, and fit to take her place the very next day upon the show-bench.

The advent of the new variety of Bull-Terrier coincided more or less with the beginning of dog shows, and so the news of its merits—and concrete evidence in the shape of living specimens—was circulated much more quickly than would have been the case had the historic conflict between old and new been staged a few years earlier. Every one admires courage and tenacity in a dog, and when it is allied to faithfulness, affection, cheerfulness and alacrity, the breed is going to find favour with many people. In some respects the career of the Bull-Terrier is parallel to that of the Bulldog. Both breeds were the bosom associates of the 'Fancy' of the early nineteenth century—not only the better-class element, but the bruisers, the race-course hangers-on, the pickpockets and the dregs of society generally; and associations of this kind take a lot of living down. The dog for which the immortal Bill Sikes showed



such a strange brand of affection was, of course, a Bull-Terrier, and a notorious companionship of this kind, even though it was fictional, would be remembered longer than the fact that the illustrious Sir Walter Scott possessed one of the breed and eulogized its many good qualities. Possibly, therefore, the fact that the new variety evolved by Mr. Hinks was more warmly welcomed into decent society was due as much to the revolutionary changes in his physical make-up as to the circumstance that he was a doughty fighter. At any rate, from 1860 or thereabouts the Bull-Terrier began to be adopted as a friend of the family circle, and the coming of the Hinks type practically coincided with the beginning of dog shows. From 1861 onwards there were classes for the breed—a remarkable circumstance when it is borne in mind that Bull-Terriers of the type then exhibited were unknown a few years before. The *doyen* of the modern Bull-Terrier was Mr. James Hinks's Madman, who was first exhibited in 1864, and others of that era included Mr. R. G. Hartley's Magnet and Violet; Ch. Faultless, Mr. A. George's Mistress of the Robes, and Mr. Vero Shaw's Ch. Tarquin (whom Major Harding Cox once said was 'a grand specimen, and quite condescending to those who knew him, but "you had to know

him first"—or heaven help you!'). Then there was Jimmy Shaw's Jacko, whose feats in slaughter of rats sound almost incredible. It is on record that he killed a thousand rats in an hour and forty minutes. Jacko was a light-weight, turning the scale at only 13 lb., but yet was a genuine Bull-Terrier.

The first distinct show class for Bull-Terriers was at Holborn in 1862. One or two other London shows soon followed suit, and at Birmingham in 1864 there were twenty-eight entries. In those early days the dogs were divided into two classes—under and over 10 lb. in weight. Later on, at the big shows, the dividing line was raised to 15 lb. The cropping of ears was permitted and most of the dogs of the 'seventies, 'eighties and early 'nineties had naturally large, heavy ears. In 1895 the cropping of dogs' ears was prohibited by the Kennel Club, but only after a bitter struggle. The custom of cropping arose through the necessity of eliminating as far as possible in the fighting dog an unessential and very vulnerable portion of his anatomy. At first, before dog shows were thought of, the ears were, in many cases, cut right off; but when dog shows were invented and appearance as well as utility began to be studied, a form of trimming was resorted to which brought the ear to a sharp point, with the outer

edge concave in outline. The operation was an extremely cruel one which had for many years been performed in defiance of the law of the land ; but it was only after a police-court prosecution and conviction of the owner of a dog and two professional dog-croppers who had performed the operation, that the Kennel Club decided that a dog with cropped ears could never be a prize-winner. There was a good deal of dissatisfaction at this ruling not only among the Bull-Terrier fancy but the exhibitors of other cropped breeds, and the chief specialist club of one notable breed was disbanded as a result. Despite all the gloomy forebodings of the supporters of cropping, the Bull-Terrier suffered no setback in popularity, and within a few months young dogs with natural ears appeared on the show-bench at Cruft's and elsewhere. For a few years after the Kennel Club's ban on cropping, any shape of ear was acceptable to show judges, and there was a wide divergence of opinion among fanciers. The accepted standard for many years permitted any shape of ear, but in 1930 the Bull-Terrier Club's standard laid it down that ears must be erect or semi-erect. Few of the latter, however, find favour with show judges.

Concurrently with the rise of the white Bull-Terrier evolved by Mr. Hinks, there were

efforts to refine and improve the old-type, coloured dog, whose representative had been vanquished by Puss. Although useless for show purposes they were still highly thought of in Staffordshire and elsewhere for their fighting propensities. The true Staffordshire breed is too heavy in head for show, although he takes the eye of some Bull-Terrier admirers so much that they believe the type has a great future as a show dog. Be that as it may, the Staffordshire is a grand dog and it is a thousand pities that he should (if persistent rumour be true) be still employed in those miserable hole-and-corner combats in the Black Country. There are other and more honourable ways of testing and preserving the mettle of a dog. If the Staffordshire himself does not widely adorn our show-benches, however, he is a contributor to the make-up of the coloured Bull-Terrier, which is a fairly recent arrival on the show-bench, having first won a challenge certificate in 1919. The 'Coloureds' are acceptable in various hues; brindle is preferred on the show-bench, but whatever the colour, the official standard lays it down that the colour is to predominate over the white. Although primarily a Club for promoting the 'Whites', the Bull-Terrier Club are doing much to encourage the breeding and showing of the coloured variety, for they offer four

valuable trophies for competition exclusively among the 'Coloureds'. Special classes for the variety are provided at the big shows, and as a matter of interest it may be mentioned that two special prizes were offered at a recent Bull-Terrier Club Show for the best all-black specimen.

Miniatures are coming once again into fashion. In days gone by the Miniature could hardly be termed a small-scale reproduction of his bigger brother, but breeders to-day are making a serious attempt to produce a replica of the big dog in miniature. With an 18-lb. maximum they are a slightly heavier type than the old-style Miniature. Breeders of these little dogs are being encouraged by the staging of special classes for them at the big shows.

The gravest disadvantage to which Bull-Terriers were subject in the past was deafness. This serious drawback is, however, being overcome. All members of the Bull-Terrier Club—that most progressive and prosperous of breed societies—are required to subscribe to a declaration of honour that they will not exhibit deaf specimens; that they will co-operate in every possible way to prevent others from exhibiting them, and will not be a party in any way to the sale of deaf Bull-Terriers. The declaration further requires that members

selling Bull-Terriers do so under a guarantee that their hearing is normal ; and they undertake to refrain from knowingly using deaf dogs or bitches for breeding purposes. By refraining from so breeding from deaf specimens the defect can be bred out. This defect in the breed is what is known as a Mendelian recessive and is due to a congenital malformation or absence of the cochlear duct—a tube which conveys sound from the outer to the inner ear. The defect is incurable.

CHAPTER II

BUYING A BULL-TERRIER

THE purchase of a dog is a serious matter, both for the dog and the purchaser. The dog has little say in the matter and cannot choose his owner ; but there are many considerations to which the prospective Bull-Terrier owner should give due weight. In the first place, it is a mistake to be niggardly when buying a pedigree dog even though one has no show or breeding ambitions. There may be a little cynicism in the old saying that ' The best thing about a man is his dog ', but most of us appreciate a touch of ' class ' even in our domestic pets and secretly lament its absence. Moreover, a dog's disposition is unlikely to be any less admirable because his lineage is patrician. *Noblesse oblige* is just as true of dogs as of human beings.

But coming to the pedigree Bull-Terrier in particular, the intending purchaser of an adult dog or brood bitch should study carefully the official standard given elsewhere in this volume, and should ' haunt ' as many shows as he pos-

sibly can. There is no reason why the novice, even before he owns a Bull-Terrier, should not join the Bull-Terrier Club. He will do so sooner or later—and the sooner he joins the quicker will he make contact with the people who understand the breed and can guide the novice's footsteps. The accumulation of many years of experience will be cheerfully placed at the disposal of the new-comer, who, if he is duly grateful, will later on find opportunity and pleasure in similarly helping other eager but innocent enthusiasts.

At the shows—Cruft's, the Kennel Club, the Bull-Terrier Club's, Birmingham, and many lesser shows held throughout the country—will be found excellent entries of Bull-Terriers, which will well repay study by a novice. He should see as much of the judging as possible, and with his preconceived ideas of the points of the breed he will find it a fascinating pastime to try to anticipate the judge's decisions. To begin with he will be all at sea, but it will prove equally fascinating to try to follow the judge's line of reasoning. A little eavesdropping on these occasions after the judging of each class is excusable, for in response to the questions of handlers who are keen to know the reasons why their dogs have been passed over, pearls of wisdom will often fall from the lips of the judge to illuminate the minds not

only of the dog-owners, but of casual bystanders. In buying a Bull-Terrier one should hasten slowly, and if one's dream is to found a kennel it is safer, unless one's means are unlimited, to begin with one undeniably good dog than to take a sporting chance with several that promise but may not perform.

If one has definitely decided to buy a dog for companionship only it is worth while to consider the advantages of having a bitch. The female of the species is undoubtedly the more affectionate, and apart from the need for a little care and vigilance for a week or two every six months (the inconvenience of which is sometimes greatly magnified) a bitch will be found to be all that is desired in a companion and house-dog.

When buying a dog it is always best to pay a visit to the kennels, more especially if the breeder is not known to be a member of one of the recognized specialist clubs. Where the distance is too great or other circumstances are in the way of a visit, an admirable method of avoiding a bad bargain is to make use of the 'deposit and approval' system of purchase conducted by the doggy newspapers. Under this system the buyer deposits the agreed purchase money with the paper, which then notifies the seller. Only when both parties have signified their approval of the transaction

is the money handed over. Any one who declines to part with a dog on these terms should be left severely alone. With breeders of acknowledged repute the novice can hardly do better than lay his cards on the table, say exactly how much money he has to spend, and for what purpose he requires the dog. He is then as sure of getting a perfectly straight deal as if he knew all there is to know about the breed. If a dog is purchased from any of these, the chances are that he will have been registered at the Kennel Club. All pedigree dogs should be so registered, but if this has not been done the Secretary of the Kennel Club should be asked for a registration form. If both the dog's parents were registered, the registration fee is half a crown; but if one or both are unregistered, then five shillings is the fee payable. When contemplating a purchase from a doubtful source it is best to make arrangements for the dog to be examined immediately upon arrival by an expert who should be able to detect any obvious flaws or camouflaged devices of the dog-faker before the dog has had time to make an impression upon you.

For those with breeding ambitions it is a good plan to apply for Associate Membership of the Kennel Club, which carries with it a number of privileges which alone are worth

the annual subscription of two guineas. Associates receive the Kennel Club Stud Book every year and the Kennel Gazette, the Kennel Club's official organ, each month. In addition they are entitled to the free entry of two dogs to the Kennel Club Stud Book each year—a privilege for which half a guinea per dog is otherwise charged.

The more closely the Bull-Terrier enthusiast—whether he owns one dog or twenty—keeps in touch with the doings of the fancy, the more likely is the breed to make progress. The developments of the past few years have been due to the co-operation of a large number of enthusiasts all working together for the betterment of the Bull-Terrier. And the value of this pooling of ideas can be amply demonstrated, for of the Bull-Terrier least of all breeds can it be said that he has been 'spoilt' by his friends. He is a finer dog to-day than ever he was, and if all breeders will only be loyal to the ideals set up by the leaders of the fancy he will become a still better dog.

CHAPTER III

THE BULL-TERRIER AS COMPANION

AS an all-round companion the Bull-Terrier has as much to commend him as any other breed—and more than most. He is a clean-looking dog, with habits to match, and is equally at home in town as in the wide open spaces—so long as one doesn't attempt to make a lap-dog of him and he is given an ample amount of daily exercise. He is a real sportsman's dog, too, and there are many stories of his ubiquity in the field, leaving out those pseudo-sports, dog-fighting and rat-killing, at which he was formerly an adept. Mr. Rawdon Lee tells of one 'Sam' of whom he was the owner, and who in addition to being an accomplished rabbitier and able to retrieve as well as most dogs, would, when out for a walk, return home when bidden and fetch any article, such as stick or a glove that had been forgotten. 'Sam' was also a brilliant 'fieldsman' at cricket, and Mr. Lee relates that he played a number of single-wicket matches with 'Sam' as his partner

against two human opponents—and 'Sam' was usually on the winning side. Mr. Lee mentions another Bull-Terrier who would dive fearlessly off high bridges, and was so unafraid of fire that he would extinguish a burning newspaper or a red-hot cinder. The famous dog, Madman, was also reputed to be a first-rate swimmer, and in the early days there were quite a number of swimming-matches in which Bull-Terriers took part. The breed as a whole to-day are excellent water-dogs—and their pace on dry land is very deceptive. Another point in the dog's favour as a companion is his complete reliability with children. It would be hard to find a better family dog than the Bull-Terrier. And for the motorist, too, the breed cannot be bettered. Many Bull-Terriers of the writer's acquaintance appear to find an overwhelming fascination in motoring. A great testimonial to the companionable qualities of the Bull-Terrier lies in the fact that he has been selected as the national breed in Canada. His adaptability to varied climates is unrivalled, for he is found to withstand the trying conditions in India far better than any other breed—in fact, he is the ideal dog for the tropics. Unsurpassed in courage and intelligence, he can be trained to perform almost any job of work that falls to the lot of a sporting dog, and in

addition, particularly in the tropics, has the advantage over the specialist sporting breeds that he is suitable in every respect as a domestic companion. In America, too, the breed has become very popular during the last few years, especially since the importation of great English sires such as Ch. Shure Thing, and Regent Achilles, who as a stud force has provided many complementary qualities lacking in American dogs. In South America, too, the Bull-Terrier's sterling qualities are appreciated, and it is not too much to say that wherever on this planet one happens to live, if a dog is needed, for whatever purpose, the Bull-Terrier is the safest dog to buy.

CHAPTER IV

THE BREEDING OF BULL-TERRIERS

THE science of breeding Bull-Terriers has, perhaps, attained to a higher standard than is the case with other breeds. This is probably due to the fact that certain well-defined hereditary faults, such as deafness or ticked coats, which sometimes appear in the breed, are due to what are known as Mendelian recessives, and not to dominant characteristics, and can, therefore, be bred out of a strain. The various theories of breeding as applied to dogs will well repay study by the novice. There are a number of excellent and easily understood books on Mendelism, for example ; and other works are available on such theories as the Bruce Lowe system of figure-breeding (which has been applied to the breeding of racehorses for a great many years) ; and Sir Francis Galton's law of heredity. There is also the recent 'survey' method introduced in Germany, which endeavours, by a meticulous examination of a dog's make-up and a close investigation of its pedigree for four



generations, to assess its value for reproductive purposes. But whatever conclusions the novice may draw from his studies it is certain that none of the theories he may investigate will run counter to the golden rule in laying the foundation of a breeding kennel—and that is to buy the best brood bitch one can afford. It is strange that some otherwise sensible people with considerable experience of breeding regard quality in a brood bitch as of secondary importance—in fact some of them by their attitude appear to regard a brood bitch who is up to a good show standard as a positive disadvantage. It is a complete fallacy to assume, as some do, that bitches of first-class show calibre cannot breed puppies of high quality, for the recent annals of the breed are plentifully besprinkled with instances of champion bitches who have bred champions. The lesson for novices is emphatically, Buy the best you can afford. It is not enough to buy one with a long string of illustrious names in her pedigree. These alone mean very little; it is the bitch herself who counts. The purchase of a Bull-Terrier brood bitch is fraught with considerable risk for the novice, and he should not attempt to make his purchase without the assistance of a knowledgable fancier of the breed whose judgment may be trusted. The novice may, of course, avoid wasting the time

of the expert by himself spying out the land. He can study Bull-Terrier Club's standard and the doggy papers ; haunt some of the bigger shows ; and talk to exhibitors and breeders, who are never shy of giving advice to those who show a genuine interest in the breed. Of course, the really good brood bitch costs money—anything up to three figures for a champion with her best days before her. But whatever the sum to be expended the bitch's pedigree should be carefully ' combed ' by the expert for evidence of hereditary defects in the bitch's forebears. If such faults as deafness, ticked coats, a thin-rooted tail (indicative of spinal weakness) or light-coloured eyes show themselves in the bitch's immediate ancestry even though not evident in the bitch herself, she should be given the go-by, for one or more of the faults is bound to emerge in some of her offspring. Another point to remember is that it is better to purchase a bitch that has already had a litter. One thus avoids the risk of barrenness, and is also able to ascertain (if one is dealing with a straightforward seller) the bitch's capacity as a nursing mother. The lack of this latter virtue is almost as serious as a physical defect, for it is almost certain that the shortcoming will be transmitted to some of her female progeny.

For the novice with a lot of enthusiasm for

the breed, but little money to spare, the better course, if he has breeding ambitions, is not to buy a mature but mediocre brood bitch, but to invest his money in a really first-class bitch puppy. She may turn out to be first-class both as a show specimen and a matron, but your mature mediocrity will never win prizes and as a breeding proposition she will prove rather more of a gamble than your class puppy with definite potentialities. When seeking such a puppy one should look for a fair but not abnormal length of head ; good bone ; well-rounded ribs ; short back ; black or very dark eyes ; and if a white specimen is sought, absence of ticking on the coat. For a puppy of good quality from five to ten guineas will be asked—and probably a little more for a real gem.

However, whether you purchase a mature or immature brood bitch the same procedure must be followed when the time for mating approaches. The first thing is to select a stud-dog, and here again the wisest thing is to requisition the services of the best dog your purse will run to. A guinea or two and a little extra trouble is not worth saving when, as in dog-breeding, a cheese-paring policy is likely to have far-reaching effects. It does not follow—it is even unlikely—that the mating of a champion sire and dam will produce a litter

of champions ; but such a union is unlikely to produce bad puppies if due care has been exercised to see that the blood lines do not clash, and that any little points in which the bitch falls short of the ideal are amply compensated for by a corresponding strength in those points in the sire.

When a sire has been chosen and all arrangements made, it remains to await the bitch's œstrum or season. The first signs of its approach are a general restlessness and a desire for the company of dogs. Then follows a local swelling and discharge, pale at first and becoming progressively darker. From the ninth to the eleventh day is usually the best time for mating and therefore the final arrangements for visiting the stud-dog should be made at the beginning of the œstrum. Incidentally, not every young bitch should be mated at her first season. It all depends on her state of maturity. If she is well advanced there will be no harm in an early mating, but if she is small and immature it would be dangerous to mate her and likely to produce weedy and otherwise defective puppies. The first œstrum should occur between the ages of seven and ten months ; normally there is an inclination towards the latter period. The bitch should arrive at the kennels of the sire's owner not later than the eighth day after the beginning

of the œstrum. It is as well for the bitch's owner to accompany the bitch and be present at the mating if possible. In some kennels the methods used to bring about a consummation are not always of a kind that would meet with the approval of a real animal-lover. When the bitch arrives she should be securely housed in a comfortable kennel and, if she has travelled a considerable distance, be allowed a period of rest and quiet. The prospective sire and dam should then be introduced to one another and the matter should be allowed to proceed in a natural way, although if the bitch shows signs of annoyance it may be desirable to keep her on a lead held in the hand. The mating having been accomplished the procedure is often repeated a day or two afterwards in order to make sure, although this should be a matter for prior arrangement, as also is the question whether, in the event of the service proving unfruitful, a second service shall be given for the one fee when next the bitch comes in season. Incidentally the cost of transit is usually borne by the bitch's owner unless otherwise arranged. The bitch should be allowed to rest for twenty-four hours after mating, and upon arrival home she should be carefully watched in case she may attempt to escape and accept the attentions of some other dog. Many a mis-

alliance has occurred in this way to confound the hopes of a breeder. Only when the œstrum is finished is it safe to relax one's vigilance. The bitch's normal routine as regards food may be resumed immediately after mating; in fact there is no necessity to change her normal diet during the first three or four weeks. It is not unusual for her appetite to become rather variable, in which case she can be tempted with nourishing foods other than her ordinary diet. Fish (carefully boned) and milk puddings are useful variants. Exercise, too, she should have in plenty during the first five weeks of pregnancy, but after this period has elapsed it should be restricted, and anything in the nature of violent jumping about should be discouraged. The system should be regularized with mild laxatives such as olive oil or medicinal paraffin. As for worming, the writer, from experience, is opposed to patent vermifuges. These bottles of quackery are usually too violent in action; their purveyors seem to want to make absolutely sure of 'results'. There is no doubt that they achieve much, but as dogs' insides are not made of steel tubing the results more often than not do permanent injury.

Sixty-two days is the normal period of gestation, although it may often vary from sixty to

sixty-four days. It is rarely that an abnormally short or long period of gestation occurs (the shortest recorded is fifty-three days and the longest seventy-two days), and it is as well to prepare for a normal whelping. If, as pregnancy progresses, the bitch's appetite seems over-hearty there is no need for alarm. It is a healthy sign, and she should be given extra food for the sake of the unborn puppies' constitutions. As the calculated time of whelping draws near, so should the bitch's exercise become more and more sedate, and extra care should be taken to avoid rough contact with other dogs, as a playful skirmish of the usual kind often involves a violent blow which may bring tragedy in its wake.

About a week before the anticipated time of the puppies' arrival the whelping-place should be carefully chosen and prepared. It is unnecessary to go to great expense in the matter. There are luxurious whelping-boxes which can be purchased from suppliers of dog requisites, but the bitch and her family will be quite as happy and contented—and no less well bred!—if a grocer's packing-case is used instead. Get a fairly substantial and roomy box and remove one side, leaving just a slat a few inches high at the bottom, so that the bedding may be easily retained and the newly

born puppies be unable to wander far from their mother's side. Clean straw or wood-wool is good for bedding at whelping-time, but it should be placed in a sack and flattened to make a thinnish mattress. Incidentally, when a sack is used for bedding the open end should be sewn up, as puppies have been known to wriggle inside the sack and be suffocated.

For the whelping-place, choose a position in the quietest possible corner out of the way of traffic and draughts. When everything is made comfortable the bitch should be introduced to the box and encouraged to use it as her sleeping-place. If she does not take to it it is possible that she dislikes its position, or something else may not be to her liking. If this happens an endeavour should be made to find out what is wrong, for if the whelping-place be not to the bitch's liking it is quite possible that she may decide to have her puppies in some awkward and inaccessible spot. As whelping more often than not occurs during the small hours of the morning, it is worth while taking a little trouble to obviate such a contingency. It is a good thing for the novice who has had no experience of a whelping to requisition in advance the presence of some one who has, for often symptoms that would alarm the novice are easily explained by the

experienced. Many breeders invariably notify their vet. when whelping is expected in case his services may be requisitioned. As the actual time approaches the bitch will betray a general restlessness, and this is an unmistakable sign. When whelping begins the bitch should be left undisturbed as far as possible. Fresh water should be left within easy reach and warm milk is an excellent stimulant between the birth of the puppies. Should any hitch occur it is inadvisable for any but a qualified veterinary surgeon to use instruments. The bitch herself will attend to the newly born puppies, and in the normal way she will consume the foetal envelope. When the last puppy has arrived the bitch should be allowed to remain undisturbed for an hour or two, and then her bedding should be changed without the puppies being handled more than absolutely necessary, as otherwise the bitch may resort to cannibalism. If the litter proves to be more than the bitch can manage it is possible to arrange for the services of a foster-mother from one of the firms which conduct a special service of this kind. The foster is a mongrel bitch that has recently whelped, and she has to be deprived of her own puppies gradually. One by one the pedigree puppies are substituted, but it is a rather risky business, as if the foster becomes suspicious she may vent

her annoyance on the foster children. If a foster is unobtainable the kind way of disposing of unwanted puppies is to place them in a bucket of lukewarm water as soon after birth as possible.

Many breeders recommend the keeping of a progress chart giving the individual weekly progress in weight of the family, so that the bad-doers may be identified and the necessary steps taken to bring them into line with the others. The nursing mother will need more than the normal amount of food. She should be given a larger meat ration and milk as a beverage should be unrestricted. Her appetite may be rather finicky during the first week or two and she should be tempted with little delicacies, but should not be given anything highly seasoned. When the puppies are between eight and twelve days old they will have their first sight of the world, for their eyes will open and be sensitive to daylight, although complete sight does not come until they are about three weeks old. At this latter age they can begin to learn to lap. They should have their noses gently dipped in a saucer of warm goat's or cow's milk, and when they appreciate its flavour they will prove apt pupils. At three weeks they will begin to become a little boisterous and somewhat of a trial to their mother if she is obliged to tolerate their presence

without respite. A good plan is to provide a low stool or box close at hand, to which she can clamber and still keep a motherly eye upon her offspring.

CHAPTER V

THE REARING OF PUPPIES

THE dew-claws of the litter should be removed, by a vet., with a pair of sharp nail clippers during the first week of the puppies' existence. They should be cut off under the skin close to the bone of the fore limb, and will probably bleed a little, but the bitch herself will attend to the cleanliness of the small wounds.

When the puppies have developed the habit of lapping milk from a saucer the weaning process can begin. The puppies may then be isolated from the bitch for an hour or two each day and the cow's or goat's milk ration gradually increased. When they are about three weeks old a little milk pudding can be given and a few small morsels of minced raw meat. Some stale brown bread, too, can be mixed with milk or gravy. Gradually the number of meals should be increased until at seven or eight weeks the puppies should be finally weaned and be receiving five or six small meals a day. At three months old the

number of meals should be reduced by one, and they should have a larger ration of minced meat together with some puppy biscuits. The latter will assist in the process of getting rid of the milk teeth and the cutting of the permanent teeth. If the permanent teeth make their appearance while some of the milk teeth still remain, these latter should be extracted, as otherwise the permanent teeth will be irregular. Cod-liver oil, bone-meal and other bone-forming preparations are very helpful to development during adolescence. If the skin becomes irritable this is probably due to an excess of meat in the diet, and it is advisable to eliminate meat entirely and to give an alterative tablet once a day until the trouble has disappeared. Prompt action is necessary when skin trouble is noticed, as otherwise large patches may appear which will prove very troublesome. A soothing lotion can be applied to prevent the puppies from scratching. There arises at this time the question of deafness in the puppies, and a close watch should be kept for any signs. It should be borne in mind that partial deafness alone is sufficient to disqualify a dog in the show ring, and it is much kinder to destroy the puppies so afflicted when they are very young than to allow them to develop before putting them down. It may not be easy at

first to detect deafness, but close observation will sooner or later single out the deaf puppies if there are any. They will be identified by their indifference to quiet noises when the others are on the alert. Breeders who are members of the Bull-Terrier Club are required, as is stated elsewhere, to subscribe to a declaration of honour that they will not be a party to the exhibition or sale of, or breeding from deaf dogs—that is, dogs with imperfect hearing—and it would be all to the good of the breed for all breeders, whether members or not, to observe this wise procedure. It is inadvisable to give away the deaf puppies as pets, as there are bound to be some people who will ignore the policy of refraining from breeding from deaf dogs, and in this way the defect is perpetuated when, if a rigid process of elimination were consistently followed, in a few years deafness in Bull-Terriers would be a thing of the past.

If the puppies are troubled with fleas, pine shavings should be used for bedding instead of straw. Careful watch should be kept for worms, of which the chief symptoms are distension of the stomach and diarrhoea. A fallacy which dies hard is that puppies must inevitably have worms. The encouragement of this idea is good business for the purveyors of quack vermifuges, most of which are likely

to do more harm than good. Nature herself will make valiant efforts to expel the pests and she can be aided by toning up the puppy's digestive system with 1-grain doses of saccharated carbonate of iron, or other safe and simple tonic which a vet. will recommend. For constipation in very young puppies a little olive oil should be given once a day for several successive days, but later on medicinal paraffin should be substituted. Castor oil is violent and this and other drugs should be left alone unless prescribed by a vet.

The house-training of a puppy should begin when he is about three months old. This part of the puppy's education should be distinguished by a firm but kind attitude on the part of the owner. Thrashings are likely to break a puppy's spirit. The training should be consistent and persistent. Always after each misbehaviour the puppy should be scolded, shown the evidence of his misdeed and, with audible expressions of disgust, placed outside, where a shallow tray containing sawdust should be provided for his use. He should be given ample opportunity to be clean by being put outside at regular intervals, and particularly for a few minutes first thing in the morning and last thing at night. House-training calls for a good deal of patience on

the part of the owner, but if carried out in the right way the dog will speedily learn what is wanted. One secret of successful training is always to use the same words to convey a particular meaning. To use synonyms interchangeably is only to confuse a puppy.

There are other aspects of house-training besides the foregoing which should be instilled into the puppy. The distribution of white hairs all over the cushions, coverings and eiderdowns of the household should be discouraged. The puppy's bed should be placed in a draught-proof and warm position, and he should be taught that his own bed and nobody else's is the place for him to sleep.

At the same time the puppy's outdoor education can commence. The first outdoor lesson is to teach the puppy to keep to heel. For this use a rather long and light lead, and preferably a harness instead of a collar. The puppy should first be accustomed to wearing the latter indoors or in the garden, and when he has become used to it take him out on the lead in a quiet spot. Walk on a little ahead and allow the lead to slacken. Then endeavour to coax the dog to come to you by saying 'Heel' and giving the lead a gentle tug. Persist in this until the puppy understands.

If he persists in running on ahead he should be corrected by a gentle tap on the shoulder, and the word 'Heel' should be uttered. As he makes progress he should be encouraged with a little flattery, and even an occasional titbit. A Bull-Terrier puppy is a very sensitive animal and inflections of the voice are important in training. But the chief things to remember are to be kind, firm and consistent. An aspect of training which is often neglected by dog-owners is to discourage the dog from making friends with complete strangers. He can soon be taught to discriminate between regular callers, like tradespeople and postmen, and the unaccustomed visitor. But if he is allowed to make friends with all and sundry he will become almost useless as a household guard. Jumping up at friends is another indication of bad training; this form of bad manners causes many dogs to be disliked by people who object to their clothing being soiled, even by a dog who wishes to show friendliness.

Swimming lessons for a dog call for some degree of patience, and a young dog should never be thrown into deep water. The best way to introduce him to this element is to coax him to a gently shelving edge of a stream or pond by throwing a ball or stick a little way into the water. As he becomes venture-

some the distance can be gradually increased. Some dogs are apt to develop an over-fondness for the water, and this should be discouraged, as it often leads to serious chills.

CHAPTER VI

THE BULL-TERRIER

(a) SPECIALIST CLUBS

THE following is a complete list of the British breed societies registered at the Kennel Club, whose purpose is to further the interests of the Bull-Terrier. The names and addresses of the respective secretaries may be obtained from the Secretary, Kennel Club, 84, Piccadilly, W.1.

Bull-Terrier Club.

Liverpool and District Bull-Terrier Club.

Midland Counties Bull-Terrier Club.

Northern Provincial Bull-Terrier Club.

Scottish Bull-Terrier Club.

West of England Bull-Terrier Club.

Overseas

Bull-Terrier Club of America.

Bull-Terrier Club of India.

(b) GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

Apple-headed.—A dome-shaped skull as distinct from a flat one.

Babbler.—A dog that gives tongue unnecessarily.

Blaze.—A white mark on the forehead of coloured dogs. .

Bloom.—The glossiness of the coat.

Brisket.—Front of chest between the forelegs.

Burr.—The inner surface of the ear.

Butterfly Nose —Having a spotted skin on nose.

Challenge Certificates are granted by the Kennel Club for award, at championship shows only, to best of each sex in certain breeds.

Championship.—To qualify for the description of champion a dog must win three challenge certificates at different shows under different judges.

Cheeky.—Having excessive development of cheek muscles.

Chop.—See Flews.

Cobby.—Short in the back like a cob.

Couplings.—That part of the body between the shoulders and the hips.

Cowhocked.—Having hocks turning inwards.

Dew-claws.—The extra claws and rudimentary toes ; they are usually removed in puppyhood.

Dewlap.—The pendulous skin under the chin of certain breeds—undesirable in Bull-Terriers.

Dished Face.—Having hollows below the eyes, and nose raised.

Dudley-nosed.—Pink-nosed.

Flews.—The pendulous portions of the upper lip.

Grizzle.—Iron-grey coat.

Hare-foot.—A long, narrow foot.

Hocks.—The joints above the pasterns of the hind legs.

Huckle-bones.—The hip-bones.

In-breeding.—The mating of dogs closely related.

Leather.—The skin of the external ear.

Loading.—Heaviness in shoulders.

Lumber.—Carrying an excess of flesh.

Overhung.—Having the upper jaw projecting beyond the lower.

Pad.—The cushioned sole of a dog's foot.

Pastern.—That part of the leg below the knee.

Pig-jawed.—Having a very much overhung jaw.

Roach-backed.—Having a back arched along the spine and especially in the region of the loins.

Rose Ear.—An ear folding backwards revealing the inner burr.

Septum.—The division between the nostrils.

Snipey.—Weak in the muzzle.

Stifle.—The joint next the buttock, corresponding with the human knee-joint.

Stop.—The depression between the eyes of certain breeds. Stop should be absent from a Bull-Terrier's profile.

Timber.—The leg-bones.

Transfer.—The procedure to be followed by the new owner of a registered dog before it

can be exhibited at a recognized show. Transfers must be registered at the Kennel Club and a small fee is charged.

Undershot.—The lower incisors projecting beyond the upper.

Weedy.—Too lightly formed, especially in the region of the ribs.

CHAPTER VII

POINTS OF THE BULL-TERRIER

(Reproduced by kind permission of the Bull-Terrier Club)

THE BULL-TERRIER

THE Bull-Terrier is the gladiator of the canine race, and should be a strongly built, muscular, active, symmetrical animal, with a keen, determined expression. Full of fire, but of sweet disposition, amenable to discipline.

Details of Desired Points

THE HEAD.—(1) *Appearance* : Oval, almost egg shape. Fairly long, but strength must not be sacrificed for length. Of considerable depth. Not too wide or coarse, and cheek muscles should not be prominent.

(2) *Profile* : Should be almost an arc from the occiput to the tip of the nose. The more down-faced the better. No stop or indentation.

(3) *Forehead* : Fairly flat and not domed between ears. The occiput not prominent.

(4) *Foreface* : Longer than the forehead and filled right up to the eyes, i.e. egg-like.

(5) *Muzzle* : Should show great strength and, though tapering, should not be 'snipey'.

(6) *Under-Jaw* : Deep and strong.

(7) *Lips* : Tight and clean.

(8) *Teeth* : Sound, strong, clean, and perfectly regular. An undershot or overhung mouth is objectionable.

(9) *Ears* : Small and thin, situated on the top of the skull fairly close together. Erect or semi-erect.

(10) *Eyes* : Well sunken. As nearly black as possible, with a piercing glint, giving a keen expression. Small almond-shaped or triangular. Nearer the ears than nose, set closely together, and obliquely placed.

(11) *Nose* : Black, with large well-developed nostrils. Bent downwards at the tip.

THE NECK.—Moderately long, tapering from shoulders to head. Very muscular, arched, and free from all traces of dewlap or throatiness.

THE SHOULDERS.—Strong and muscular, but without any heaviness or loading. Shoulder-blades wide, flat and sloping, well back. No slackness or dip at the withers.

THE CHEST.—Broad, viewed from the front ; deep from withers to brisket.

THE BODY.—Ribs well sprung, i.e. rounded ;

back ribs deep. Intercostal muscles well developed. The back short, strong, and muscular. No drop at withers. Only slightly arched at loin.

THE LEGS.—Should be big-boned, but not coarse.

Fore legs : Moderately high, perfectly straight and the dog must stand well on them. The elbows should not turn outwards. Pasterns strong and upright.

Hind legs : Straight, viewed from behind. Thighs very muscular. Hocks well let down, and the bone to the heels short and strong.

THE FEET.—Round and compact, and the toes well arched ; resembling those of a cat, not a hare.

THE TAIL.—Short, fine, set on low, and carried horizontally ; thick where it joins the body, and tapering to a fine point.

THE COAT.—Short, flat, rather harsh to the touch, and with a fine gloss. The skin should fit the dog tightly.

THE COLOUR (for white).—Pure white coat. (For Coloured and Staffordshire)—Colour (preferably brindle) to predominate.

Faults

Light bone. Legginess. Soft expression. Badly placed eyes. Light eyes. Domed skull. Butterfly nose. Pronounced cheekiness. Dish-

faced. Lippiness. Throatiness. Teeth not meeting evenly. Long and slack back. Long, thick, and gay tail. Loose shoulders. Loaded shoulders. Crooked elbows. Weak pasterns. Cow hocks. Big and splay feet. Toes turning either in or out. Soft coat. Long coat. Narrow chest. Flat sides. Ewe neck. Markings on head and ticked coat, rose or button ears.

Disqualifications

Deafness. Wall eye. Wholly flesh coloured nose. Markings behind the set-on of head.

Preparation for the Show

The smellers, long eyebrows, and other long hairs on the head may be removed. The hair inside the ears clipped or shaved down to the true coat, not beyond. The long hair under the tail trimmed and the side thereof to proportion.

SCALE OF POINTS

Neck, shoulders, body, and tail	20
Legs and feet	20
Head, skull, jaws, lips, teeth	20
Eyes and expression	15
Movement.	10
Condition and pure white body	10
Ears	5

CHAPTER VIII

EXHIBITING THE BULL-TERRIER

THE Bull-Terrier owner with show ambitions will be well advised to begin at the beginning—that is, to start with one of the minor shows. These are termed Sanction Shows, and are usually held under the auspices of a local canine society in the evening or on the early-closing afternoon of the district. Otherwise there are Members' Shows, which are shows confined to the members of a particular breed society. The first essential to showing is to register your dog at the Kennel Club for a fee of half a crown. It is not possible to show puppies at any show under the auspices of the Kennel Club under the age of six months. Next one should consult the lists of forthcoming shows, which are regularly published in the doggy papers, and obtain a schedule and entry form from the Secretary of the selected show. Generally speaking, it is inadvisable to show a puppy until he is ten or eleven months old, as if younger he has to compete with puppies who

are considerably more developed than himself. The puppy and novice classes are the best for a beginner. The open classes are best left alone until one is able to form a definite opinion as to the dog's quality.

Having chosen a show and decided which classes to enter, there comes the question of preparing the dog for show. Diet and exercise should be directed to securing the ideal amount of flesh and muscularity, that is to say, he should be devoid of flabbiness and carry no superfluous fat. Exercise should be ample, but care should be taken not to increase the amount of exercise suddenly to double his accustomed amount. This should be a gradual process. Grooming should be intensified and about two days before the show the dog should be bathed. With a white dog the colour of the coat can be improved by adding washing blue to the bath water. After he has been bathed he must be groomed for show. His tail should be trimmed. This is rather a skilled operation and the novice would do well to consult an experienced trimmer, in order to get the hang of it. If the dog is to be well turned out it involves the close cropping of the hair everywhere, except on the top surface of the tail, and the tapering of the top hair gradually from the root to the tip. Sand-paper is then used to impart the necessary

smoothness. Removal of the smellers, long eyebrows and other long hairs on the head is permissible, and in fact must be done if the dog is to stand a chance. This should be performed in the afternoon of the day before the show. The hair inside the ears and also on the front of the ears should be shaved, and the smellers and all other long hairs on the head cut as closely as possible with scissors. There is a knack in these operations, which is best acquired by watching somebody else perform them. A lot depends upon the clean condition in which the dog is turned out, and careful attention should be paid to the cleanliness of his bedding. All possible precautions should be taken to prevent him from soiling his coat. Until the judging is over he should be on his best behaviour.

When show day arrives make a point of reaching the show early. After the customary examination of your dog by a veterinary surgeon seek out your bench and make your dog comfortable. The wise exhibitor is careful before starting out for a show to take with him all necessaries for the dog's comfort and his own. The dog should be provided with a coat, as often the best of halls are draughty places. Another essential sometimes overlooked is to provide oneself with a white overall for the necessary grooming of the dog

prior to his entry into the ring. Without this, after plying the chalk block and subsequent brushing out, one will look as dusty as a miller. Incidentally this chalk-block business in the hands of a capable exhibitor is almost equivalent to the make-up box of the stage artist, for by its means desirable features in a dog can be accentuated. His head, for example, can be made to look longer by the diminution of the area of black on his nose. Small flaws, too, can be minimized by the cunning application of the chalk block. Show regulations lay down that a dog shall be disqualified if anything is used for the purpose of improving the colour, marking or texture of a dog's coat, but this is a rule more honoured in the breach than in the observance, and the exhibitor who takes his dog into the ring without making use of these adventitious aids is handicapping himself unduly. The dog's coat should be brushed so as to induce as much as possible that tight-fitting look that is so much to be desired, and that glossiness which betokens the well-conditioned dog. For the judging ring many exhibitors favour a lead with a fastening instead of a looped show lead that is slipped over the head, as it is not unusual for a lively dog to slip the latter type of lead if he is at all boisterous.

Always make a point of being punctual in

the ring for each class in which you have entered. Some judges are not so lenient as others, and if you are five minutes late in arriving you may find your dog disqualified. Moreover, unpunctuality is bad form, for a number of people and their dogs are keyed up ready for judging and are unfairly handicapped by being kept waiting. On arrival in the ring you will be given a ring number, which should be fastened on to one's clothing so that it may be easily seen by the judge. In the ring the handler should make every effort to induce an expression of keenness and determination in the dog. Some exhibitors arrange for friends sitting by the ring-side to attract the dog's attention. But this, in the writer's view, is hardly playing the game. It is quite legitimate practice to maintain the dog's lively interest in things by tantalizing him with some favourite titbit held in the hand. It is not a bad plan before going to a show to reproduce as near as possible the general hubbub of a show-ring. If one has a few friends who can sit around and behave in the usual fashion of show-ring audiences, and if some stranger to the dog can be found with sufficient temerity to act the part of judge and do most of the things that judges do to a dog, the dog will be less likely to react badly to his surroundings under actual show con-

ditions. It should always be remembered that it is the dog and not the handler that really interests the judge, and in capable hands the dog will be manœuvred so that the judge will see to the best advantage those particular qualities in which the dog excels.

Not the least of the lessons which the novice exhibitor must learn is how to accept defeat with a good grace. All the successful exhibitors are recruited from the ranks of the good losers, and such was the impression left by their early training that these exalted people can still accept defeat with a smile. Always believe that the judge knows best, and try to learn the lesson of your defeat. There is always a good reason, and a little conversation with the judge, after the prizes have been awarded, in nine cases out of ten will throw considerable light on the subject. So many mistakes can be made in exhibiting dogs, and the really successful exhibitor is the one who has consistently tried throughout his career to avoid making the same mistake twice. For the exhibitor imbued with the true spirit of dog-showing, the game itself and not the prize is the true attraction. But if one can learn to come up smiling after a succession of rebuffs, that is half the battle and shows the true mettle of which exhibitors of champions are made.

The novice exhibitor is earnestly advised to

join the Bull-Terrier Club, the Secretary of which is Dr. G. M. Vever. It is one of the most flourishing and go-ahead of all the Specialist Clubs, and advice and assistance are always available to members confronted with Bull-Terrier problems. In addition it has an imposing list of some twenty-eight valuable trophies offered for competition among members.

CHAPTER IX

POINTS OF THE DOG

1.—The Nostrils, right and left communicating directly with the wind pipe and the lungs.

2.—The Nose.

3.—The Stop or junction of the nose and skull.

4.—The Dome of the skull.

5.—The Occiput, or junction of skull with neck.

6.—The Lips.

7.—The Face.

8.—The Cheek.

9.—The Throat.

10.—The Neck (upper side).

11.—Inner face of Ear Flap, leading to inner and middle ears.

12.—The Withers.

13.—Side of Neck.

14.—Brisket or Breast.

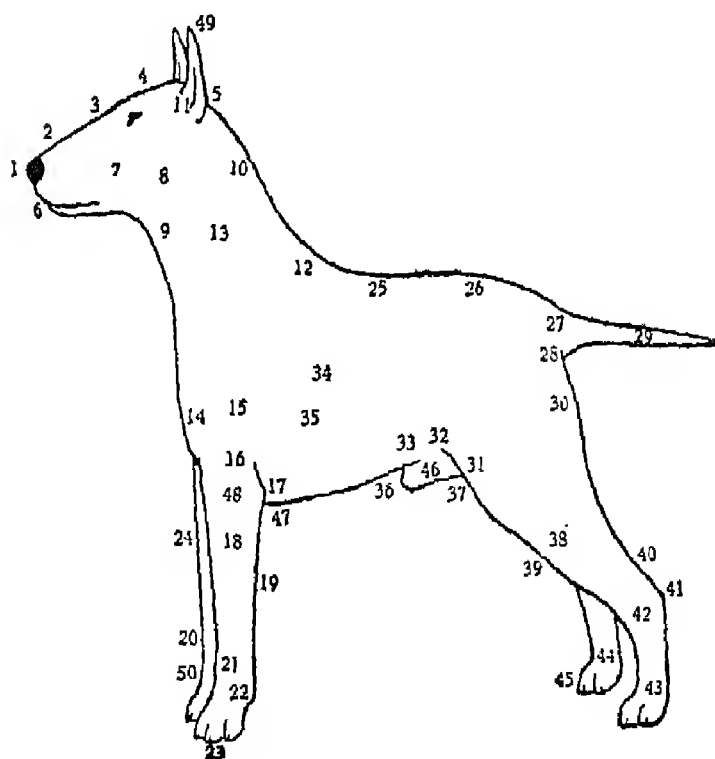
15.—The Shoulder.

16.—The Arm.

17.—The Point of the Elbow.

- 18.—The outer faces of Forearm.
- 19 The back of Forearm.
- 20.—The front of Forearm.
- 21 The Wrist-joint.
- 22.—The Metacarpus.
- 23 The Toes (fore feet).
- 24.—The inner surface of Forearm.
- 25.—The Back.
- 26.—The Loins.
- 27.—The Croup.
- 28.—The set of the Stern.
- 29.—The Stern.
- 30.—The Buttock.
- 31.—The Thigh (First Thigh).
- 32.—The Flank.
- 33.—The left side of the Belly.
- 34.—The Ribs on the left side and Chest-wall.
- 35.—The position of the Left Lung.
- 36.—The floor of the Belly.
- 37.—The Stifle Joint.
- 38.—The Second Thigh.
- 39.—The inner side of Second Thigh.
- 40.—The Tendon Achilles and Garkin.
- 41.—The point of Hock or Heel.
- 42.—The front face of Hock Joint.
- 43.—The Metatarsus.
- 44.—The inner side of Metatarsus and position of Dew-claws when they occur on hind feet.

- 45.—The Toes (hind feet).
 46.—The Sheath.
 47.—The Sternum or Breast-bone.
 48.—The front of the Elbow-joint.
 49.—The Apex of the Ear.
 50.—The position of the Dew-claws on fore feet.



CHAPTER X

SOME FAMOUS DOGS AND STRAINS

WHEN one delves into fairly remote Bull-Terrier history—that is to say, to the beginnings of the modern-style dog in the late 1850's—one is amazed at the lack of originality shown by breeders in naming their dogs. They used such names as Madman and Puss so frequently and without any indication as to their order in the dynasty, that it is impossible to determine with any degree of certainty which was which. The original Puss was, of course, the bitch that vanquished one of the old-style dogs in mortal combat. But many dogs of that name were prominent during the first decade or so after dog shows began, and it is the fault of their breeders or owners, and the breeders or owners of the legion of dogs named Madman and the like, that they must remain in obscurity. An early celebrity who deserves mention, however, was Jacko, who would in these days be regarded as a Minia-ture. His thirteen pounds of energy, as mentioned in a previous chapter, created havoc

amongst the rodents, and it is for his feats in this direction, rather than his show graces, that he is remembered to-day. Another notable Bull-Terrier was Mr. Pickett's Wallace which, in addition to adorning the show-bench, won prizes as a swimmer in competition with other dogs. Those were the days in which dogs were matched against each other in contests that would be looked upon with disfavour to-day. As a show specimen pure and simple Young Puss, belonging to Mr. W. G. Rawes of Kendal, was a nearly perfect specimen, as also was Victor, owned by Mr. Cleasby Chorley, also of Kendal. Victor met an unfortunate end at a Crystal Palace show, being found suffocated in his travelling-box. In the early days the Bull-Terrier was the favourite of many well-known writers upon dogs. Major Harding Cox, who has written a number of most interesting books on dogs, had several of the breed, including Ch. Violet and Ch. Magnet, two Bull-Terrier bitches who were considered the finest of their day. Later the gallant Major had other splendid dogs in Crichton, Ch. Greenhill Maggie, and Ch. Streatham Monarch III. Mr. Vero Shaw, another celebrated doggy writer, was an admirer of the breed and possessed the famous Tarquin, who attained notoriety on one occasion by attacking a postman. The talent of

Mr. James Hinks for breeding Bull-Terriers proved to be hereditary, for his son, James Hinks, junior, was also very successful. A long line of champions stand to his credit, among them being Marquis, Eastbourne Tarquinia, Lucetta, Cairo, Gambler, Count, and Coronation. Up to the middle of the 'seventies the breed did not fetch high prices, and probably twenty-five or thirty guineas was an outside sum to pay, even for a champion. A little later, however, prices began to rule higher, and this coincided with the introduction of the coloured variety to the show-bench. A notable Bull-Terrier of that period was Mr. A. George's Mistress of the Robes, by Old Victor ex Ch. Countess. A little later the Lea brothers, of Birmingham, had some excellent specimens, including Faultless and Greenhill Wonder, and Mr. E. North's Streatham Monarch was a first-rate dog which was sold to an American buyer. Another well-known breeder was Mr. Wanamaker, whose notable dogs included Full of Fashion and Modesty. Another celebrated figure in the fancy was Mr. H. E. Monk, who maintained his interest in the breed up to his death a few years ago. His early dogs Bloomsbury Tarquin and Bend Or are still spoken of, the former being almost the best dog of his day. Other famous dogs he bred were Bloomsbury Surprise and Blooms-

bury King. Mr. W. J. Pegg, of Woodcote, Epsom, in the 'nineties had one of the finest kennels in the world. His Woodcote Wonder, Woodcote Pride, and Woodcote Primrose were among the best of their day, and the strain has left a permanent mark upon the breed. Another who has had a long and successful career is Mr. Tom Gannaway, whose Lillington strain has contributed so much to the ancestry of many of the leading dogs of to-day. His first dog was Ch. Charlwood Victor Wild, who has been described as the real blood root of present-day Bull-Terriers. One of Mr. Gannaway's early dogs was Hampstead Heathen, whose romantic career is described in one of the Bull-Terrier Club's handbooks. Mr. W. Ely found him tied to a barrel in a backyard, and although he realized the dog's potential value, he sold him to Mr. Gannaway for a nominal sum on condition that he remained at stud in this country. Hampstead Heathen sired Ch. Hampstead Hell Cat (who won the Bull-Terrier Club's silver medal for best in show three times in one year), Ch. St. George and Ch. Duchess of Lillington. Mr. C. Houlker, the notable canine writer and judge, owned at the beginning of the present century at least one celebrated Bull-Terrier, Houghton Adonis.

Coming to more recent years there were

such dogs as the invincible Ch. Krishna by Ch. White Noel ex Alberta Nell. Ch. Krishna defeated all his contemporaries in the showing. Another outstanding dog was Int. Ch. Wildfire Alive by Ch. St. George ex White Kate, who was sold by Mr. H. K. McCausland to America. Mr. W. J. Tuck is another who has had a long and distinguished career as breeder and exhibitor with his Gladiator strain. Lord Gladiator, by Ch. Oaksford Gladiator ex Ch. Lady Betty, was a famous sire with a perfect head, and his name appears in many pedigrees. One of his sons was Bing Boy, who won a Challenge Certificate at the Great Joint Terrier Show in 1919. Another of Mr. Tuck's dogs and a celebrated sire was Bloomsbury Czar. Sir Harry Preston's Silversea strain has produced some notable specimens, among them being Ch. Silversea Sensation, Bonne Chance and (jointly with Mr. G. W. R. Couzens) Ch. Gwyneth Pride, by Bonne Chance ex Farrier's Pride, who up to the time of writing has secured six Challenge Certificates. Colonel and Mrs. Baldrey had a beautifully balanced bitch in Ch. Beshelson Bellatrix and a splendid Challenge Certificate winner and stud-dog, Ch. Beshelson Bayshuck. A more recent notable Beshelson winner is Beshelson Boakra.

A renowned dog, recently dead, was Major Mitford Brice's Mitsu Denmark. He had a

magnificent head, and won over ninety prizes. He was the sire of Ch. Mitsu Dannebrog, now owned by Mrs. Adlam. Miss M. L. Gray's Ch. Howsden Bailfire, winner of five Challenge Certificates, is proving a successful sire, and the same lady's Ch. Galalaw Benefactor, bred by Mr. R. Kirk, who has been ten times best in the show, is also communicating his fine qualities to his progeny. Mr. H. K. McCausland's Ch. Pamella Skellum, bred by Mr. T. H. Carr, is an outstanding bitch, who has won seven Challenge Certificates, and the same owner's Ch. Ringfire of Blighty has shown with great distinction all over the country. Both these dogs are now in India. A notable breeder of champions is Mrs. D. H. Robbs, whose Cylva prefix is known everywhere. Her international Ch. Cylva General, winner of sixteen Challenge Certificates, was exported to India, and Cylva General's son, Ch. Cylva Brigadier, went to Rangoon to become best in show of all breeds at the Rangoon Championship Show. Cylva General's dam, Ch. Cylva Belle, remains with Mrs. Robbs, who refused a very tempting offer for her from India. A notable red bitch with a wonderful head was Miss Montague Johnstone's Romany Red Ember. This lady has two excellent coloured dogs in Romany Radium—a brindle who has proved successful at stud as well as show—

and Romany Riddle Me Ree. Miss Johnstone's dogs have gone all over the world. A bitch that has had a brilliant show career in India is Mrs. Verney's Ch. Saintly Sister. Dr. G. M. Vevers, the popular Secretary of the Bull-Terrier Club, has bred some grand dogs, including Ch. Regent Juno, winner in one year of the three best Challenge Certificates at the Kennel Club, Birmingham and Cruft's and now in India; Regent Pluto, a big winner and famous sire of winners, Gil Blas, who won over forty prizes, and Ch. Regent Achilles, litter brother of Ch. Regent Juno, by Galalaw General ex Cylva Bellona. Achilles had the distinction of posing as the model for the beautiful bronze Regent Trophy, which Dr. Vevers presented to the Bull-Terrier Club as a perpetual trophy for the best dog or bitch of the year. Other dogs which Dr. Vevers has owned are Ch. Trafgar Winalot, and Ch. Cylva Brigade Major and Brindle Ideal, bred respectively by Mr. C. Kniveton and Mrs. V. Ellis. Mr. H. L. Sumner's Ch. Num Skull was a dog that met with the universal approval of the best judges and has proved equally successful as a sire. Mr. Peter Abram's Cops Marba has a long list of wins to his credit. Mr. G. W. R. Couzens, in addition to sharing the ownership of Ch. Gwyneth Pride with Sir Harry Preston, has

scored some notable successes with Bonne Chance and Kracton Karl. Mrs. Mallam's Ch. Isis Io is a splendid white bitch. Mrs. Violet Ellis's Hunting Blondi has been a prominent winner among the 'Coloureds', including wins at the Kennel Club and Cruft's and a Challenge Certificate at the National Terrier Show. Mrs. Ingles' Tything Tippler collected a vast number of prizes in a short show career, and has since proved very successful at stud. The same owner's Ch. Tything Titbit has gained several Challenge Certificates and has also proved his value as sire. He is now the property of Mr. W. J. Tuck. Mrs. E. Mallam's Better Late Than Never won many firsts and was more than once reserve for best of sex in breed. Mrs. Mallam's coloured dog, Isis Nap, has recently been very successful, and he was made best coloured Bull-Terrier at the Great Joint Terrier Championship Show. Mrs. D. W. Mitchell's Fod Punch has won two Challenge Certificates. Her Ch. Gardenia, whose portrait adorns the frontispiece, has won the Bull-Terrier Club's Regent Trophy for the best Bull-Terrier of the year, and at the last Scottish Kennel Club Championship Show won the Challenge Certificate for best dog, Challenge Cup for best of breed, Bull-Terrier Club's Silver Medal and Scottish Kennel Club's Gold Medal. A beautiful red bitch is Captain and

Mrs. Strettell's Cheddington Augusta, winner of firsts and specials at the leading shows. Mrs. Yearsley's Gold Digger, by Regent Pluto ex Rara Avis, is a Challenge Certificate winner, and this lady's Ch. Black Coffee by Ch. Beshelson Bayshuck ex Mitsu Jennifer, has gained three Challenge Certificates and been four times reserve champion. Mrs. G. M. Adlam's Brendon Kennels have been famous for many years. She has owned many outstanding Bull-Terriers, including Ch. Brendon Floss, Ch. Brendon Sodi Sal, and Ch. Mitsu Dannebrog. At present the outstanding dogs of the Kennels are perhaps Ch. Rhoma, winner of nine Challenge Certificates and dam of four champions, Ch. Brendon Barbed Wire and Ch. Brendon Gold Standard, winner of four Challenge Certificates and many times best of breed. A prominent dog among the 'Coloureds' is Mr. J. S. Symes's Nelstan Cotton, who appears on the frontispiece as a typical coloured Bull-Terrier, and whom Mr. T. W. Hogarth has described as the best brindle dog since Bing Boy. Mr. R. H. Glyn's Wuggins Kennels is a recent accession to the Bull-Terrier world, and three excellent coloured specimens, Wuggins Warrior, Wuggins Wildrose and Red Queen, have already begun to achieve distinction. Mr. J. Thompson's Kennels has produced some good dogs,

quite a number of which have been exported to America. A recent winner was Stilefield Jask, who gained a Challenge Certificate at the Metropolitan and Essex Show.

Among Miniature Bull-Terriers, which are again becoming popular, recent notable specimens are Mr. M. D. Blair's Coverwood Pinky, by Bill the Dandy ex Coverwood Pierette; Coverwood Pinky is a white bitch of under 12 lb. Pinky is dam of Coverwood Dandy, whose sire is also Bill the Dandy. Both Coverwood Dandy and Coverwood Pinky are big winners, and Dandy has proved a successful sire. Coverwood Patricia, by Lillington Pete ex Coverwood Pinky, is another of Mr. Blair's excellent Miniatures. Mr. H. G. Pidgeon's Lone Knight, a brindle Miniature, also by Bill the Dandy, has had a distinguished career at Championship Shows. Master Poacher, bred and owned by Mr. C. Hudson, a 17-lb. Brindle, is another splendid specimen by Bill the Dandy ex Pillion Girl, and has proved a consistent winner. Bill the Dandy himself, an all-white Miniature, carried off heaps of firsts at all the principal shows, and is probably the best Miniature ever bred. Mrs. Adlam has bred some splendid Miniatures, including Darkham Olula, Brendon Jan and Brendon Bijou.

CHAPTER XI

COMMON AILMENTS

THEIR SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT

THE following list is intended merely as a help in emergency, and makes no pretence whatever to be an encyclopaedia of veterinary medicine, rendering the intervention of a skilled practitioner unnecessary. Its purpose is to help the amateur to diagnose the complaints sometimes met with in Bull-Terriers, and to administer the necessary palliatives or remedies in certain cases when skilled treatment is not at hand. Where there is no mention of the appropriate treatment it is because the ailments are so obscure or serious that lay intervention is likely to be harmful. In such cases, and in others of lesser severity where the ailment does not respond to your treatment, competent veterinary advice should be obtained without delay.

ABSCESSSES. These are painful swellings containing pus usually due to local infection caused by the intrusion of a foreign body. Apply fomentations (not too hot—try them first on

the back of your hand) in order to bring to a head, when the abscess should be opened (with a very sharp knife which has been sterilized) and then squeezed. Cleanse with a mild antiseptic such as hydrogen peroxide, and apply a dressing of medicated gauze and plaster. If a further incision is necessary the same procedure should be followed.

ANAL GLANDS. Trouble here is usually due to wrong feeding by which the normal bowel functions become deranged and occlusion of the ducts of these glands follows. The pain and irritation cause the dog to drag himself along the ground in a sitting posture. The glands should be emptied of their contents by squeezing the anus laterally between the thumb and first finger of the left hand. Apply the following lotion three times daily to the affected parts :

Carbolic acid	1 dram
Glycerine	2 drams
Water	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint

Diet should be varied. Give sufficient exercise and an occasional mild laxative, such as salad oil or liquid paraffin.

ASTHMA. *Symptoms.*—Thick and wheezy breathing, husky bark, and excessive panting after exercise, wind in the stomach, and costive bowels. Generally affects elderly or overfed

dogs. There is no cure for this complaint, but relief can be obtained by opening medicine, such as medicinal paraffin oil and strict care in feeding. The food should be very plain, and given in small amounts. Raw lean meat should be the staple diet.

There is another form of this complaint called Spasmodic Asthma, the symptoms of which are sudden, laboured breathing, occurring at intervals, with a dry cough, retching and vomiting. An aperient at the onset may be given, and if the attack continues give small doses of stimulants, such as a teaspoonful of brandy and water mixed with three or four drops of spirits of camphor. As in the commoner form of asthma, the diet calls for revision and reduction.

BRONCHITIS. This complaint mostly begins with a cold.

Symptoms.—Cough and difficulty in breathing. The eyes are red and inflamed, the nose dry and hot, mouth dry, tongue parched and coated with brown fur.

On placing the ear to the side of the chest, the rattle of the phlegm in the lungs is sometimes distinctly heard in the effort of breathing.

Treatment.—Place the dog in a moderately warm, ventilated and dry room. Envelop the dog's chest in cotton-wool or apply a coat; restrict exercise; administer a good cough mixture; see that the bowels are relaxed; and

waste no time in summoning skilled advice if improvement is not early apparent. As an outward application, hot linseed-meal poultices or embrocation may be applied to the chest-walls.

In the case of small dogs, relief will often be obtained by the use of an ordinary bronchitis kettle containing eucalyptus.

BURNS (see Wounds).

CATARRH (commonly known as cold).

Symptoms.—Eyes watery, nose hot, shiverings, sneezing, sometimes cough, languor, feverishness and thirst.

Treatment.—Keep the patient warm and comfortable ; the most suitable diet is warm broth, beef tea, or milk.

CANKER OF THE EAR. True canker of the ear is associated with a discharge from that organ, and is an inflammation of the internal or external auditory canals.

Symptoms.—The dog holds the head on one side, shakes it, and scratches the ear, the interior of which is inflamed, with often a brown discharge present.

Treatment. Dry form.—Put a little zinc ointment into the ear once daily and massage the back of the ear gently to work it in. Clean out every fourth day with a wad of dry cotton-wool on the end of a thin stick.

Wet form.—Wipe away discharge and clean

out ear with a wad of cotton-wool on end of stick dipped in lead-lotion to which a little methylated spirit has been added.

In either case consult a veterinary surgeon at an early stage.

Internal canker, if neglected, will cause serious trouble and intense pain to the dog.

COLIC. *Symptoms.*—Great pain in abdomen and distress ; dog springs up howling, arches his back and is very restless, breathing quickly.

Cause may be bones bolted whole, too much swimming, or severe constipation.

Treatment.—In severe cases, give 6 to 12 minims chlorodyne in water. Consult a veterinary surgeon if immediate cure is not obtained.

CONSTIPATION. The motions of a dog should be formed and firm, but when constipated it is generally the result of unsuitable food and want of sufficient exercise ; as a remedy, raw meat and liver are laxative in effect ; to these may be added a little cooked green vegetable. The addition of medicinal paraffin or olive oil to a dog's food once daily will usually overcome any costiveness, and it is quite harmless and tasteless. Or a pinch of Epsom salts in the first lot of drinking water each day during warm weather will be found equally effective.

COUGH OR HUSK. If a dog has a cough (especially a young dog) be suspicious of dis-

temper. Give a cough mixture and proceed as advised under 'Bronchitis'. If other symptoms follow, the case will probably be distemper, which see.

DIARRHOEA. The treatment of this complaint in its early stages needs only a mild dose of castor oil to remove the irritating cause. From a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful of the oil to be given from a spoon, which is previously warmed in hot water, or warm milk could be added to the oil. The diet should consist of anything that has thickening properties, such as mutton broth, thickened with isinglass, or rice and barley water, slightly chilled. Egg beaten in milk and thickened with arrowroot or cornflour is very beneficial and soothing. The external parts should be cleansed, and the bedding kept dry.

DISTEMPER. The conditions which predispose to distemper are those which lower the vitality, such as cold and damp, poor ventilation, starvation, &c.

Symptoms.—Heavy, sleepy look about the face, nose hot and dry, disinclination for food, shivering, arched back, and general lassitude. In two or three days a watery discharge takes place from the eyes and nose, frequent sneezing, followed by coughing, retching and vomiting. The discharge from the eyes and nose becomes thick and sticky, the eyelids are inflamed and

swollen, the breathing quickened, inclination for warmth more evident, and prostration. All these symptoms may not appear together, and some may not appear at all. In fact, the disease is most variable in its character.

Treatment.—On noticing the first symptoms, place the dog in a dry, well-aired room. If in a kennel, let it be well drained and disinfected. The food should be light and nutritious, such as mutton broth or beef tea, with the fat removed, and milk. If the dog refuses any food, meat, nearly raw, minced and given in the form of small balls, will afford the best support. The symptoms must be treated as they arise, and if one would be successful, a veterinary surgeon should be consulted at once.

Isolate the patient.

A warm flannel jacket is beneficial.

When recovery commences, cod-liver oil and iron greatly assist the process; the ordinary diet to be resumed with the dog's convalescence. The dog should be regarded as an invalid for at least a week after the febrile symptoms have subsided, as otherwise there is grave danger of a relapse with almost inevitably a fatal termination.

It is important to note that the discharge from the eyes and nose must be carefully and frequently removed and a little vaseline smeared on the edges of the eyelids.

It is impossible here to say as much about distemper as one would like. There are a number of books dealing exclusively with this scourge of the canine race, which make interesting and profitable reading.

EYE DISEASE. Many dogs suffer from weak eyes, which constantly water, and often become covered with a white film. Bathe daily with a warm boracic lotion.

White spots upon the glass of the eye often follow distemper, and sometimes occur early in that disease. They slowly disappear after the illness has subsided, and usually leave little or no trace. The following lotion is very useful for hurrying the disappearance of such spots: Zinc Sulph., grs. 3; Boracic Acid, grs. 10; Water, 1 oz. Apply a few drops to the eye daily or twice daily.

Conjunctivitis, or inflammation of the mucous membrane of the eye, is a painful condition in which tears flow copiously and the eye has a swollen and red appearance. The dog aggravates it by constantly scratching it and rubbing it along the floor. Frequent bathing with boracic lotion is necessary, and the eye should be shaded from strong light or the dog kept in a darkened room. The edges of the eyelids may be anointed every night with yellow oxide of mercury ointment.

ECZEMA. This disease, which is commonly

known as 'blotch' or 'red mange', is a frequent and troublesome affection with dogs. The dog scratches and bites himself in the same way in both diseases, but the principal parts affected in eczema are along the back, especially just in front of the tail, and the head and face, particularly the edges of the lips and eyes. Other parts often affected are between the thighs and under the arms, and on the abdomen, the skin having a very red appearance and which is the form wrongly called 'red mange'.

The principal causes of eczema are want of sufficient exercise and injudicious feeding. Worms or digestive disturbances are also sometimes contributory causes.

Treatment.—Give opening medicine at the onset—about 30 grs. of Epsom or Glauber salts in a little sweetened milk.

There are various preparations for outward use to allay the irritation, but veterinary intervention is recommended in all cases of suspected eczema as diagnosis is not always an easy matter for the amateur.

Frrs. Dogs of all breeds and all ages are subject to epileptic fits, which have often been mistaken for rabies—now happily to all intents and purposes non-existent in this country.

Symptoms.—In a moment, when apparently in perfect health, the dog is seized with a fit.

Suddenly reeling and falling on his side, violent convulsive spasms attack the voluntary muscles, especially the limbs, which keep up a kicking motion. Frequently a sharp cry is uttered, followed by whimpering. During the attack the urine and motions are often voided, the tongue being sometimes severely bitten, gums presenting a livid hue, mouth filled with frothy saliva, and the eyes prominent. The seizure may only last five minutes, which may be succeeded by the dog lying motionless and utterly unconscious, as if it were sound asleep. This state may continue for half an hour or more.

Treatment.—The dog should be secured at once to prevent him running away. The collar should not be tighter than is absolutely necessary, or it may exert pressure on the blood-vessels of the neck. Cold water is the best remedy, and if a tap is handy turn it on the animal's head. One fit being often the forerunner of others, a veterinary surgeon should be consulted, with a view to ascertaining the cause and the necessary remedy to be applied. A piece of wood between the teeth will save the tongue from being bitten.

FOOT TROUBLE. Of these the most common, apart from accidental injuries, are the troublesome interdigital cysts. The causes are obscure, and in most dogs afflicted by them they re-

appear at irregular intervals. If left alone they become very painful and render the dog lame until they burst. It is best to hasten the ripening process by fomentations or poultices, and to lance at the appropriate moment. The cyst should be thoroughly emptied by squeezing, and then cleaned with a mild antiseptic. A bandage should afterwards be applied to the foot. Various remedies have been tried; many people speak favourably of a certain homeopathic treatment, which can be obtained from any homeopathic chemist.

Inflammation of the interdigital skin is often caused by the adhesion of tar from newly tarred roads. Where tarring is in progress it is best to inspect the dog's feet every day. Any adhering tar can be easily removed with a little fresh butter. If the irritation has been set up, it can be allayed by placing the dog's feet night and morning in a solution of one part of methylated spirit to four of water.

FRACTURES. Broken bones are obviously a veterinary surgeon's concern. If sustained out of doors great care should be taken in moving the dog. He should not be carried in one's arms, but on something fairly rigid that will obviate movement of the fractured parts.

GASTRITIS, or Catarrh of the Stomach, is often caused by impure or unsuitable food or by an internal chill. The most noticeable

symptoms are excessive thirst with vomiting and diarrhoea. The animal is feverish and usually lies stretched out on the coldest place he can find, panting and whining. It is best to disturb him as little as possible. Give barley water or milk and soda-water mixed, withholding food for the first 24 hours. Gastric sedatives, such as carbonate of bismuth, may be given to alleviate vomiting. If the attack appears to be severe, call in a veterinary surgeon.

HYSTERIA. A mysterious complaint, sudden in onset and obscure in origin. It has formed the subject of much conjecture and inconclusive research during the past few years. By some inquirers it has been ascribed to an unsuitable diet; by others it is thought to be due to an aural parasite. Opinions differ as to whether it is contagious. Many dogs in a large kennel have been known to be attacked one after the other, but this may be due to wrong feeding. The chief symptoms are the uttering of unnatural cries, and an uncontrollable impulse to dash madly around as though in fear of something unseen by others. Often the dog injures himself by striking walls or other objects in his path. He should be at once restrained and given a sedative such as bromide of potassium. It is advisable also to change the diet and to keep the bowels moving with a mild aperient.

JAUNDICE. This often affects dogs in kennels that are troubled with rats, which, according to recent researches, are frequently carriers of the virus said to be responsible. The more severe type of jaundice is sudden in onset and is accompanied by various distressing symptoms, which include fever, vomiting and diarrhoea. In this type of jaundice the eyes and skin do not assume that yellow tinge which is symptomatic of the less virulent type. Death usually ensues within a few hours of onset.

The commoner, yellow jaundice may be an aftermath of distemper, or caused by a chill, or possibly a gall stone obstructing the bile duct. There is fever and a staring coat, and the sufferer usually shows a desire for seclusion. Give a mild aperient to induce a free and gentle movement of the bowels and call a veterinary surgeon.

MANGE. There are two types of mange—both due to a minute parasite, and both contagious. In sarcoptic mange, the commoner, more contagious and less dangerous variety, intense irritation is set up by the burrowing action of the parasites under the skin, causing violent scratching. Close examination of the skin reveals small red points like flea-bites which eventually become small pustular pimples. These burst and leave the affected parts devoid of hair.

The hair should be closely clipped from the affected part. All bedding should be burnt and the dog's sleeping-quarters thoroughly cleansed with boiling water and a good disinfectant. Well wash the sufferer with warm water and soft soap. Treatment is best left to the veterinary surgeon, but it may be said that dressings in which sulphur and oil are the main ingredients form the basis of successful treatment.

The rarer, follicular mange, although less contagious, is much more difficult to cure. Here the parasite appears to cause more pain than itching, and consequently there is less scratching. The trouble usually begins with the appearance of small, bare, pustular patches with thickening of the skin. Complete recovery from follicular mange is rare, although many and varied treatments are claimed to have effected cures in individual cases. Diagnosis is very important, and it is very difficult to determine whether mange is sarcoptic or follicular without a microscopical examination.

PARALYSIS. *Symptoms.*—Loss of power and muscular twitchings are the early symptoms. The affection may come on gradually or suddenly; if of long duration wasting of the muscles and emaciation take place.

Treatment.—As treatment in a case of this kind depends very much on the cause of the

paralysis, the wisest course will be to consult a veterinary surgeon.

PLEURISY. Generally commences with shivering and feverishness, the breathing being very short and quick with a bellows-like heaving movement at the sides. Any pressure placed on the ribs causes acute pain, and an anxious haggard look will be seen in the dog's face. A veterinary surgeon should be called at once.

POISONING. The most common form of malicious poisoning of dogs is by strychnine placed on pieces of meat. The body becomes violently contorted and there is muscular stiffness. Administer an emetic at once—a strong solution of salt and warm water or a piece of ordinary washing soda. As antidotes, olive oil or brandy should be administered and hot-water bottles applied to stomach and back, pending the arrival of a veterinary surgeon.

The commonest form of *accidental* poisoning—apart from conditions induced by eating unsound food—is carbolic-acid poisoning. This sometimes occurs through using a cleansing agent containing carbolic in the dog's bath, and when purchasing proprietary shampoos it is as well to be assured that they contain no trace of this highly dangerous substance. With carbolic-acid poisoning there is vomiting and diarrhoea, shivering and collapse. While waiting for the arrival of a veterinary surgeon,

give olive oil or brandy and apply hot-water bottles and keep the dog warmly wrapped up.

Phosphorous poisoning is often contracted through the negligent laying of baits for vermin. It is characterized by vomiting of blood, distension of the abdomen and intense thirst. A solution of 5 grs. of copper sulphate in warm water is the best emetic, and should be followed, as an antidote, by a weak solution of permanganate of potash given at frequent intervals. Oily substances should not be given in cases of phosphorous poisoning.

PNEUMONIA. *Symptoms.*—Shiverings, followed by fever, quickened breathing, occasional short cough, head extended, eyes blood-shot, nose hot and dry, tongue put out and furred, the edges being of a deep red. The animal assumes a sitting posture with forelegs wide apart. On listening at the side of the chest a crackling sound may be heard. As the malady increases, on placing the hand flat on the side, much the same sensation will be felt as though the fluid was boiling underneath. The appealing look on the animal's face for relief is most affecting.

Treatment.—Place the animal in a warm, dry, well-ventilated room, apply a stimulating liniment to both sides of the chest, and call in a veterinary surgeon as soon as possible.

RABIES. This dread disease is now to all intents and purposes non-existent in this

country, the quarantine period of six months' duration proving an effective bar to the importation of affected dogs. Some details of the symptoms of rabies are given on every dog licence and may be usefully perused by any one who proposes to go abroad.

RHEUMATISM. A common complaint with dogs of all ages, which arises through damp and cold, and may be either of an acute or chronic nature. A fixed rule of treatment cannot be laid down for every case of rheumatism, but at the onset it is advisable to clear the bowels, Epsom or Glauber salts being the most suitable, and the affected parts stimulated with repeated hand-rubbings with some mild embrocation. Aspirin is almost a specific, and one or two 5-grain tablets may be given two or three times a day. Let the sufferer drink softened water in preference to the ordinary hard tap-water.

Chronic rheumatism is milder in its character than the acute form, more insidious in its progress and less painful, and the movements are stiff but not apparently causing much suffering. In any case, it is most essential that the dog should be kept warm and dry.

RICKETS. A very troublesome ailment affecting young dogs, principally puppies, and due mainly to a deficiency of Vitamin D in the diet, and to lack of sunshine and exercise.

Symptoms.—Enlarged joints, particularly the

knees, hocks, and stifles, forelegs bowed, and weak ankles, the hocks turned inwards, making the animal 'cow-hocked'. The bones of the face often very prominent, giving the face a swollen appearance. Anaemia often present.

Treatment.—Mineral tonics, such as iron, are desirable. Ground-up bones, egg-shells crushed up very fine, lime water mixed with good oat-meal porridge or certain other bone-forming preparations which your chemist will recommend, are very beneficial, and a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful of cod-liver oil emulsion may be given twice a day with advantage. Plenty of milk food should be given.

RINGWORM. This disease is occasionally met with in the dog, being due to a small vegetable parasite. It is exceedingly contagious and may be communicated from man to the lower animals, or from the animal to man. The causes are cold, wet seasons, badly drained and uncomfortable kennels, insufficient and in-nutritious food, and inattention to the cleanliness of the skin.

Symptoms.—The well-known circular patch, with silver scaly crusts on the skin, is most commonly found on the cheeks or forelegs. The hair has a dry, harsh appearance, and is very brittle and easily detached from the skin.

First wash the skin with soft soap and warm

water and repeat in two days. The lesions may be painted with tincture of iodine. The food must be good and strict cleanliness observed. The scales should be removed by washing the parts with soap and water: if there is any difficulty in doing this, owing to the scales adhering to the skin, soften them by the application of a little olive oil. Salicylic ointment is also beneficial in many cases.

SCALDS (see Wounds).

STUTTGART DISEASE. This, one of the very worst of doggy diseases, is also known as canine typhus. It is actually a highly contagious gastro-enteritis, and its chief symptoms are violent vomiting, nasal discharge, and an intense thirst and ulceration of the mouth. As the disease progresses there is diarrhoea and the faeces are blood-stained. Where this dread complaint is suspected, isolate the dog, give small lumps of ice instead of water; keep the mouth clean with a weak solution of permanganate of potash, and call a veterinary surgeon at once. Thorough and complete disinfection of everything, including kennels and rooms, with which the dog may have come in contact, and clothing or other articles in which the germ may linger should be burnt.

WARTS. The dog is rather subject to warts. The eyelids, ears, mouth and lips are the parts most attacked, though they may appear on

other parts of the body, especially in old dogs, and those having white hair.

Never cut warts, as the bleeding causes them to spread. Where there is one single wart it may be removed by tying a piece of silk round the base or neck of the wart. When the mouth and lips are affected, the part should be washed with a solution made of a teaspoonful of washing soda to half a pint of water, or a solution of salicylic acid. In rare cases the warts call for surgical intervention before they can be got rid of.

WORMS. Broadly speaking, there are two kinds of worms that trouble our dogs—round worms and tape-worms. Infestation with either kind of parasite usually occurs through eating something containing either the worms or their eggs. The sort that usually infest puppies are round worms.

The symptoms are either total loss of appetite or an insatiable desire for food, restlessness, bad breath, vomiting, etc. The passing of worms should be watched for and no worm medicine should be given unless some are seen in the evacuations or clinging round the anus.

A dose of medicinal paraffin—half to one teaspoonful—every two or three days is desirable as soon as the symptoms appear, and if there is no improvement within a week or ten days, expert advice should be obtained. Above

all, do not give any of the proprietary vermifuges unless prescribed. There are a number of effective preparations, but they need most accurate prescription and dosage, according to the size and condition of the dog.

The presence of tape-worm is usually indicated by the passage of segments of the worm. There is accompanying loss of appetite and condition, tight skin and possibly diarrhoea. Worm-segments found to have been passed should be burned. The head of the tape-worm is attached to the dog's intestine, and treatment is directed to making it relax its hold. A vermifuge is given for this purpose after making the dog fast for twenty-four hours. Worming without preliminary fasting is useless. For tape-worms tenaline is highly recommended, but here again the dose should be carefully regulated under expert advice, by the size, age, &c., of the dog. The dose should be followed after half an hour's interval by a teaspoonful of medicinal paraffin.

WOUNDS, BURNS, SCALDS. For wounds, immediate cleansing is the first essential. Apply freely with a sponge or lint a mild solution of some non-irritant disinfectant (avoiding those containing carbolic) until all foreign matter has been removed. The surrounding hair should be cut short with scissors. If the wound is superficial, it may be dressed with dry